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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1913.

Abolish Discrimination.

Senator Root of New York has inaugurated a fight for repeal of the provision of the Panama Canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. He believes that discrimination in favor of our own shipping violates both letter and spirit of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. To him the proper way out of the difficulty created by Great Britain's objection to this discrimination is to repeal the obnoxious clause. He will address the Senate on his resolution of repeal on January 21.

A masterful discussion of the issue may be looked for. Senator Root stands second to no man in his broad grasp of international relations, and his fine perception of the niceties of national honor. He will have the support of two classes in the Senate. Those who believe that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty guarantees equal treatment of all nations, including ourselves, will be glad to have another opportunity to shape the law to their interpretation.

Those who believe that the coastwise shipping will benefit more than any other interest from the existence of the canal, and therefore should bear a part of its maintenance cost, will likewise vote for Senator Root's resolution.

The coastwise shipping already constitutes a monopoly in this country. It is closed to foreign-built ships. Under the exemption clause American vessels in the foreign trade will have to pay at Panama the same tolls as any foreign ship, but the ships engaged in the coastwise trade will go through without the payment of even a cent a ton.

Secretary Stimson and Prof. Emory Johnson, the tolls expert of the War Department, regard this as a subsidy for the coastwise shipping. "Is it deserved?" they ask. The Democrats have declared themselves. Their Baltimore platform endorsed the principle of exemption of coastwise shipping from tolls. Even those who, at heart, question the advisability of exempting the coastwise shipping feel indisposed to go smashing the platform thus early in the game.

The President-elect refrained from committing himself definitely on this point in his speech of acceptance. His attitude will have considerable effect if the resolution of repeal is pending after he comes to office. It is hardly to be expected that Mr. Root can get his resolution through before March 4. It is such an easy thing to oppose with jingoism. Whatever the result a discussion led by such an able Senator as Elihu Root will be well worth while. The Panama Canal act was one of the most hastily enacted, ill-considered measures that has received the approval of the President in recent years.

Not the Men, but the System.

That competition must be maintained not only by trusts and trade affected by the tariff, but also in banking and credit, once more has been demonstrated by the testimony of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Baker before the Pujo committee. Their revelations, in a measure, have been beneficent because they are loud to force that action which financial experts and the ablest economists in Congress have been unable to accomplish.

Mr. Wilson can do no better than grasp the opportunity thus afforded his new administration and not only revise the tariff, but also the banking and currency laws. In a country of the dimensions, needs, and resources of the United States, not only business but financial operations of necessity must be conducted on a big scale. It must be conceded by fair-minded observers that concentration of capital, of which one hears so many complaints, perforce was necessary in some respects. But like everything else in our pushing, grasping day, this condition has been continued "ad absurdum" when it is shown that it is impossible to borrow for great enterprises, say a million of dollars from more than twelve or thirteen banking institutions in this country.

While the men on the grill and who have controlled and do control large sums have aided in developing the country, it is certain that national banks have been "used" by them in a manner not only dangerous, cutting off the credit of the "small man," but also in direct opposition to the letter and the spirit of the statutes.

The remedy lies not so much in grilling men who have grasped a power that existing conditions made easy for

them to obtain, as in creating a better, a sounder system. There may not be a money trust in the sense implied in the Pujo investigations, but Mr. Baker has strengthened that impression already fixed upon the public consciousness by Mr. Morgan's previous statements that a power of control is vested in a few men over the sources of credit of this nation and over the great industries and public utilities.

For some forty years Mr. Baker has been a dominating force in a great national bank and other institutions affiliated with it either by actual stock ownership or by that "community of interests" which is so potent a force in the world of finance. The public was amazed to learn that in this period with an original capital of \$900,000 (since expanded to \$10,000,000 by the simple process of adding earned but undistributed dividends to the amount of \$5,000,000) the bank in question has made profits of more than \$80,000,000. In the past four years alone its dividends were more than twice its entire capital (226 per cent) a significant feature being that the dividends were larger in the years following panic conditions.

Mr. Baker also admitted the organization of a security company by his bank, identical with it in everything but the name, for the transaction of business forbidden the bank by the Federal banking laws. If one bank in so short a period can earn such profits it is evident that somebody must have paid for them. These profits were a tax on the business of the country, they entered into the cost of public utilities and of every industry.

If a single bank can take such tolls, what must be the aggregate, based upon such a system?

The First Line of Defense.

Secretary Meyer's recommendation for the authorization of three new battleships, a dozen torpedo-boat destroyers, an ammunition ship, and several gunboats brings up again the question of what the Democrats will do for the national defense.

The problem of naval increase last year was made the football of politics. Enraged at the refusal of their leaders to permit a saturnalia of "pork," a small but active group in the Democratic caucus proposed a "no public buildings-no battleships" resolution and carried it.

The proposition was too raw for the country. This negative log-rolling failed to appeal to the press. The Senate authorized one new battleship, and the House was compelled, by pressure of public sentiment, to agree. One battleship was better than none, but two were needed last year in the opinion of Admiral Dewey and the officers of the general board—men who have spent their lives in the study of naval science.

In order that the fleet may be kept up to the strength deemed adequate by the Navy Department for the protection of the coasts and commerce of the United States, Mr. Meyer has recommended the authorization of three new battleships this year instead of the two usually asked for.

The lessons of last year's battleship fight when a considerable element, headed by Representative William Sulzer of New York, disregarded the caucus, are apparent in a Democratic reluctance to permit the question again to be passed upon by the caucus. This is right. The navy is not and should not be in politics. The Democrats now about to assume office will find that a fleet is as necessary to back up the foreign policies of a Wilson as a Roosevelt.

The recommendations for more torpedo-boat destroyers presumably will be adopted without dispute. The capabilities of these swift craft have been greatly expanded during recent maneuvers. Not only for torpedo attack, but defense as well, and for mining tactics of vast moral effect they are invaluable. The fleet now has too few of them. Gunboats are indispensable for Central American duty. The battleship New Hampshire was ordered to Santo Domingo the other day to make a show of American authority at a critical moment. A small cruiser or gunboat would have done the trick as well, and far more cheaply, but none was available. The ammunition ship is a much-needed fleet auxiliary. It would be interesting to know why Secretary Meyer recommended no colliers or oil tankers. The American navy has long been deficient in fuel ships, and the Navy Department too prone to make their authorization a secondary consideration to fighting ships.

Well Earned and Well Done!

The presentation of a purse of \$5,000 to Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf by his Philadelphia congregation as a fit recognition of the doctor's great services during a quarter of a century, coupled with the granting of leave of absence for a whole year, so that he may make a tour of the world, demonstrates once more the desire, the willingness, and the ability of our Jewish fellow-citizens to reward merit and to amply do justice to him who deserves recognition.

Our own Dr. Abraham Simon, it is true, is a good way off yet from the twenty-five-year goal, but when it arrives he does not doubt that there are men in our midst of the Mosaic creed who will "go and do likewise." We know of no one who merits so tangible a recognition and the well-earned enjoyment of a rest after arduous labors than the rabbi of the Washington Congregation.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

THUS IT GOES.

We cannot be quite happy, don't you know?
But if we dig and hustle,
We can accumulate a lot of goodly things.
Throughout life's trudge,
And hereupon we strike a funny kink
In human nature, chaps—
Dough buys a deal that other people think
Would make them happy.

Quite so.

A young widow's lot is indeed sad
When black is unbecoming to her.

Rescue de Luxe.

"Hurry up and save that girl," bawled the fire chief. "Why don't you hurry up?"
The fireman bent over and whispered down three stories:
"I'll have her on the ladder in a minute, chief. I'm waiting for her to curl her hair."

January 15 in History.

January 15, 1544—Henry VIII, is introduced to the world who became his sixth wife. Their romance began at the Stewinthe's ball.

January 15, 1888—Queen Elizabeth orders something stunning in the way of a gown for the horse show.

Of Course.

"Why must you have a steamer trunk? You ain't likely to cross the ocean at any time soon."
"Maybe not. But I found a label on a French hotel, and I gotta have a trunk to paste it on."

An Easier Way.

Some Europeans buy our stocks
And on them they carry
But most of them get bigger blocks
By marriage.

Not a Bad Plan.

"Mrs. Womhat has a presentation that she is going to be rich some day."
"What of it?"
"She keeps harping on that to her husband, and that's what keeps him busting."

Cutting Up the Swan.

"There's nothing in a life of crime."
"Didn't you fellows get nothing in that house?"
"All we got was a mince pie, and we had to split that four ways."

Wasting Time.

"What are you working on there?"
A woman's shouting that won't come untied.
"There's no demand for it."

MANY BENEFITED BY CHARITIES BODY

Mild Winter Shows More Suffering Than Last—New Visitors Are Named.

At the monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Associated Charities, held yesterday afternoon at 523 H Street Northwest, Miss Jennie Logie was appointed district visitor in the Southwest office of the society, to succeed Miss N. S. Spencer, who has resigned, and Miss Mary B. Morris was appointed stenographer at the central office to succeed Miss Rosa McClellan, who resigned to accept a position at the post office.

A report to the board showed that \$247.96 had been received in cash, with 1927 in pledges for the "Fourteen Opportunities" advertised at Christmas time. With the amount contributed "undesignated," sufficient was given to close each of the "opportunities," and in some cases a balance with which to provide help for a longer period than asked for. Five hundred and fifty-four different people contributed to the fund.

Report of the treasurer, John Joy Edson, showed a balance on hand December 31, 1912, of \$17,417.75, emphasizing the great need of funds for the current year.

Notwithstanding the mild winter, the general secretary's report showed 82 families benefited last month, as compared with 67 the previous year. In their administration to the poor, the visitors report 1,340 cases, 27 families had been aided with material relief. Temporary work was found for 4; legal aid was given to 2; medical care secured for 30; 77 reports had been rendered to those charities interested.

Those present were John Joy Edson, Rev. J. H. Braden, Prof. R. T. Janney, Ernest P. Dickinson, William Baldwin, J. Philip Herrmann, Dr. George M. Kober, Helen Nicolay, Dr. William C. Rivers, Miss Florence Spofford, Henry White, and George S. Wilson.

TWENTY-ONE NATIONS ACCEPT ARGENTINE REPUBLIC WILL BE REPRESENTED AT EXPOSITION.

The State Department yesterday received from the Argentine Republic an acceptance of the invitation of President Taft to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Of the forty-three nations invited to take part in the exposition, twenty-one have notified this government of their acceptance, twenty-one have not yet been heard from, and one, Russia, has given a tentative acceptance. In view of the fact that the exposition will not open for more than two years, this showing is considered exceedingly satisfactory.

Those nations which have given formal notice of their acceptance of the President's invitation are: Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, and Uruguay. Those not yet heard from in response to the President's invitation, though most of them are expected finally to accept, are: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Montenegro, Norway, Paraguay, Latvia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Venezuela.

Alexandria's Men's Club.

The Young Men's Club, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has organized with the election of the following officers: G. Washington Lewis, president; John McCuen, treasurer; C. E. Tennesson, secretary. An executive committee will later be named by the president.

A petition to President Taft requesting him to commute the sentence of H. Linden Wheatley, of this city, a former convict, sentenced to serve two years in the Atlanta penitentiary for rifling a decoy letter, is being circulated in the city. It is being circulated by Sylvester A. Brown by request.

GOSSIP ON GAMBLING OF SOCIAL LEADERS IN EUROPE

Toronto, the Canadian center of trade and intellect, has made a delightful suggestion for the celebration of the close of a century of peace between Great Britain and the United States. The idea is that King George and the American President shall meet on the international boundary line near Niagara Falls and exchange mutual good wishes and felicitations on the auspicious historical occasion. It certainly would make a first-class film for moving picture shows, though perhaps just a trifle too spectacular.

Presumably King George would stand on the Canadian side of the boundary and clasp hands with President Wilson standing on the American side. There would be no difficulty about it, as the boundary between British and republican America is unmarked by anything in the nature of sign-posts or fortifications. The king would take the New York train and suddenly slow down and stop in the midst of green fields. It is then boarded by United States revenue officers, who would take the other way. In a trice he would be in New York, and he would declare: "That is about how the traveler knows that he has reached the 'international boundary line.'"

For nearly 100 years there has been a line of fire across the undefended frontier of 2,550 miles between Canada and the United States, and an interesting speaker at the first meeting held at London the other day, the British committee for the celebration of this anniversary, was the Burgomaster of Ghent, the Belgian town in the old Carthusian convent of which on Christmas Eve the king and the emperor of Austria ended the war between Britain and the American republic. The municipality of that ancient Flemish town is to join in the celebration.

It was in 1812 that England and America drifted into ill feeling for which both sides were to blame, and on June 19 the latter country declared war. It was a struggle marked by the element of devotion, the French Canadians remained true to their English allegiance, and the American attack on Canada failed. But it was the Americans who won a number of brilliant single-handed victories, and inflicted serious damage on English commerce. On land they gained a substantial victory, but they had suffered the capture of the city of Quebec.

Finally, in 1814, peace negotiations were opened, and the delegates (Admiral Lord Gambler, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams for England, and John Quincy Adams for America) met at Ghent. This town was chosen partly for its convenient situation and partly because the presence of an English garrison there at that time was a guarantee of security. After five months the signatures of the above men were appended to the historic treaty.

A Canadian statesman was the first to propose the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the treaty at the Harvard Memorial, in 1908, and at one of the famous Mohawk peace conferences, Mr. Mackenzie King, secretary of labor in the Dominion Cabinet, urged the celebration of the event about the same time the idea occurred spontaneously to others, and finally, early in 1911, an American committee was formed and the idea of celebrating in this country the centenary of the signing of the treaty was suggested to Canada and England.

On the American committee Mr. Roosevelt is honorary chairman; Mr. Andrew C. Bonaparte, secretary, and the members include Messrs. W. J. Bryan and Joseph H. Choate.

This committee has published the following plan for the celebrations:
A special text-book on the relations of the United States with Great Britain and Canada for the last century be prepared by historians of each country, and used in all schools where English is spoken during the centenary celebration.
A bridge, with monuments, at Niagara where much of the fiercest fighting of the 1812-14 war took place.
A statue of the Marquis of Montpelier, England, the home of Washington's ancestors, to be purchased by public subscription in England and America.

The erection of a building in New York for the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the treaty.
A permanent joint high commission for the promotion of good relations between Canada and the United States.

Of course, these are merely preliminary proposals. The aim for the three committees to co-operate as to international functions in addition to local observances, so that the result of a century of peace between the two nations, and English-speaking nations to still closer friendship.

King George and Queen Mary of England will hold a series of court functions during the ensuing year, the first of which will be diplomatic and official and will be held February 7. Ladies who have been presented, and who wish to be summoned to one of these courts, have until January 15 to apply to the lord chamberlain, Sir James Paull, after January 1, but not before that date. A lady attending a court may present one lady, for whom she must be responsible, or additional to her daughter or daughter-in-law. The names of the ladies to be presented should be forwarded by the lady who wished to make the presentation when she sends in her own name.

A lady presented for the first time can only present her daughter, or daughter-in-law at the court, at which she is presented. No applications can be received from ladies who wish to be presented. Ladies must be accompanied to court by their husbands, but gentlemen do not pass before the King and Queen. Ladies, who wish to be accompanied by their husbands must state the fact in their applications, and also if the ladies desire to present wish to be accompanied by their husbands.

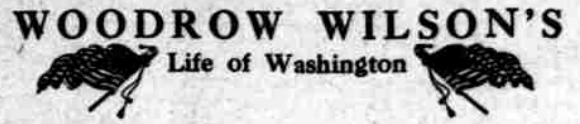
It is not any kindness to Sir Frederick Bridgeman to probe too deeply into the precise "allments" that led to his retirement as first sea lord. No doubt his retirement was due to a variety of causes, but it is in such cases, but the real trouble seems to have been that he is a humdrum, elderly officer, and that the first lord of the admiralty is a young man of ideas also. Without any differences on policy or specific matters of administration, this is quite enough to explain why Mr. Churchill found Sir Frederick's presence on the staff of first sea lord unwanted, and in the present state of naval affairs it seems probable that neither was he the first sea lord whom the country wanted, nor was he the first sea lord whom the admiralty wanted.

When Sir Frederick Bridgeman went to the admiralty, the appointment caused a good deal of surprise in the service. It had been regarded as a foregone conclusion that Sir William May would succeed Sir Arthur Wilson. Sir Frederick Bridgeman's command of the home fleet certainly did not enhance his reputation. All this, it should be said, is a matter of opinion, and it is not known if he keeps in touch with the service.

The Carriden estate in Scotland, which is announced for sale, has been in the possession of the Hope family for many generations, and has not a few interesting historical associations. The old part of the house was built in the masterly manner at the court of James I, and the ceiling in the library was the work of the artist who designed the ceilings in Holyrood Palace. Carriden occupies a charming position on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth, nearly opposite Rosyth.

FLANDERS.
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The Story of
The First President
By
The President-Elect
1913



WOODROW WILSON'S Life of Washington

Five Colonial Governors in Conference—Benjamin Franklin's Sage Reply. Braddock Surprised by the French and Their Indian Allies—The Stubborn General Does Not Listen to Washington—In the Confusion Which Followed the Attack, the English Are Shot Down by Their Own Fellows.

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NO. 9.
By mid-April the commander-in-chief had brought five Governors together at Alexandria, in obedience to his call for an immediate conference—William Shirley, of Massachusetts, the stout-hearted lawyer, every inch "a gentleman and politician," who had of a sudden turned soldier to face the French, for all he was past sixty; James De Lancey, of New York, astute man of the people; the brave and energetic Horatio Sharpe, of Maryland; Robert Hunter Morris, fresh from the latest wrangles with the headstrong Quakers and Germans of Pennsylvania; and Robert Dinwiddie, the busy merchant-governor of the Old Dominion, whose urgent letters to the government at home had brought Braddock and his regiments to the Potomac.

Plans were promptly agreed upon. New York and New Jersey were to come on ahead, were to strike a blow at the French in the forests where the dreaded Mohawks hunt their prey, and then to move on to New England, New York, and New Jersey to an attack upon Crown Point, where for twenty-four years the French had held Champlain; and Lord Col. Monck and his regiment were to follow, to take a similar force against Beaujeu in Acadia, while Gen. Braddock struck straight into the Western wilderness to take Duquesne.

To strike at Niagara.
Gov. Shirley, the council agreed, should strike at once at Niagara with the King's new provincial regiments. To take 2,000 men through the dense forests, with all the military trappings and supplies of a European army, would be to put, it might be, four miles of its rough trail between the army and the straggling line, and it would be a clumsy error, as fighting went in the woods, who could not cut such a force into pieces—like thread," as Franklin said.

The Advance Begins.
The thing was to be attempted, nevertheless, with stubborn British resolution. It was the 15th of May before all the forces intended for the march were finally collected at Fort Cumberland, 2,200 men in all—600 regulars, now the recruits were in; nearly 500 Virginians, home and abroad; 500 independent companies from New York, and a small force of sailors from the transports to rig tackle for the ordnance when there was need on the rough way. And it was the 15th of June when the advance began, striding into the march were finally collected at Fort Cumberland, 2,200 men in all—600 regulars, now the recruits were in; nearly 500 Virginians, home and abroad; 500 independent companies from New York, and a small force of sailors from the transports to rig tackle for the ordnance when there was need on the rough way. And it was the 15th of June when the advance began, striding into the march were finally collected at Fort Cumberland, 2,200 men in all—600 regulars, now the recruits were in; nearly 500 Virginians, home and abroad; 500 independent companies from New York, and a small force of sailors from the transports to rig tackle for the ordnance when there was need on the rough way.

Braddock a Minute's Doubter.
It was a thing of infinite delight to see that lumbering train through the tangled wilderness, and it kept the temper of the advance. Braddock very hot to see how the march was going, and he was a man of principle and practice of campaigning he had ever heard of. He charged the colonists with an utter want of honor and of honor to have kept him so long waiting the transportation and supplies he had promised, and to have done so little to end with, and so drew Washington into "frequent disputes, maintained with warmth on both sides," but the difficulties in his work all the while wrought a certain forest change upon him, and disposed him to take counsel of his young Virginian aide—the only man in all his company who could speak out of knowledge of the march.

On the 12th, at Washington's advice, he took 1,200 men and pressed forward with a lightened train to a quicker advance, leaving Col. Dunbar to bring up the rest of the troops, and the baggage train. This lightened force halted "to level every mole-hill, and to erect bridges over every brook," as Washington chafed to see, and "were four days in getting ready to start," and he was not there before, and brought them at last almost to their destination.

Surprised by the Enemy.
On the 8th of July, at midday, they waded the shallow Monongahela, but eight miles from Duquesne, making a brave show as the sun struck upon their scarlet uniforms, and their glittering armor, and went straight into the rough and shadowed forest path that led to the French post.

By a sudden stroke there came a man bounding along the path to meet them, wearing the gorget of a French officer, and the forest behind him swarmed with a great host of half-disciplined men. Upon signs given, the baggage train, even selves to the right and left within the shelter of the forest, and from their covert poured a deadly fire upon Braddock's advancing line.

With good British pluck, the steady regulars formed their accustomed ranks, crying "God save the King!" to give grace to the volleys they sent back into the forest; the ordnance was brought up, and cannon in spite of him, the force pressed forward to take what place it could in the fight. But where was the use?

Braddock Will Not Listen.
Washington besought Gen. Braddock to scatter his men, to meet the enemy on the open ground, but he would not listen. They must stand in ranks, as they were bidden, and take the fire of their hidden foes like men, without breach of discipline. When they would have broken in spite of him, in their panic at being slaughtered there in the open glade without sight of the enemy, Braddock beat them back with his sword and bitterly cursed them for cowards.

He would have kept the Virginians, too, back from the covert if he could when he saw them seek to close with the attacking party in true forest fashion. As it was, they were as often shot down by the terror-stricken regulars behind them as by their right foes in front. They alone made any headway in the fight. But who could tell in such a place how the battle fared?

Redskins in Forest.
No one could count the enemy where they sprang from covert to covert. They were, in fact, more than 1,000 strong at the first meeting in the way—more than 600 Indians, a motley host gathered from far and near at the summons of the French, seven-score Canadian rangers, seventy-five regulars from the fort, or forty French officers, come out of eagerness to have a hand in the daring game. Controversy could not spare more Frenchmen from his little garrison, his connections at the lakes being threatened, and he sorely straitened for men and stores. He was staking everything, as it was, upon this encounter on the way.

If the English should shake the savages off as he deemed they would, he would doubt without awe as he could the lines of siege were closed about him. He never dreamed of such largess of good fortune as came pouring in upon him.

To-morrow—Washington Put to the Test.
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Braddock's Fatal Error.
The following were elected members of council: William Desmond, C. T. Hellmuth, M. J. McFarland, John Bergin, John McKenna, and John Nugent.

Mr. Herbert E. Stansbury, who has been on a visit to his father, returned to-day to Turcoman, N. Mex.

Henry Stevens, colored, indicted for feloniously stabbing and cutting Peter Snellings, entered a plea of guilty to the charge in the Corporation Court to-day, and was sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary, subject to the State convict road force. The affair took place December 12 last on upper King Street.

Chief of Police Goods, headed a squad of officers, and accompanied by Mayor Fisher and Corporation Attorney S. P. Fisher, arrived on the scene a few minutes after the battle, and the Alexandrians assisted in the search for the robbers. The Alexandrians, as they approached the place in an automobile, could plainly hear the sound of the shots being exchanged.

Constable Cleveland, of Fairfax County,